IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace second paragraph on page 1 with the following:

Large wind energy systems have a nominal power of several megawatts. To maintain these high powers, rotors having diameters of 100 m and more are used. Correspondingly, the rotor blades for producing these rotors can have lengths of 50 m or more. These rotor blades are usually produced in the form of hollow profiles, in which one ore more bars absorbing bending moments are integrated. Both manufacture and transport of such large structural members creates considerable problems. For this reason, rotor blades of the kind mentioned before having rotor blade elements which are individually transported to the place of the wind power system where they are to be put up and which can only be assembled there have already been proposed. For this purpose, processes of the kind described in the beginning have already been proposed. With these processes, a connection of the rotor blade elements can be achieved without influencing the aerodynamic properties of the rotor blade and also without adding additional weights to the rotor blade. However, it has turned out that these rotor blades do not withstand the considerable changing loads during operation of a wind power system. In view of these problems, WO 01/48378 A1 proposes the use of rotor blades where the individual rotor blade elements are connected with the help of splice-pieces bridging a separation line between these elements, wherein said splice-pieces surround determined bolts in the region of the ends of the rotor blade elements facing each other. By a special shaping of the bolts, a tensile-force prestress is produced in the region of the separation line between the individual rotor blade elements in the case of the rotor blade proposed by WO 01/48378 A1. By means of said tensile-force prestress, it is achieved that, despite the alternating load stress in the course of a rotation of the rotor of a

wind power system, only tensile forces are produced in the region of the separation line, wherein only the extent thereof varies.

Please replace third paragraph on page 13-14 with the following:

Just like the upper connecting element 300 shown in FIG. 4, the lower connecting element 400 shown in FIG. 5 has altogether four fixing segments 412, 412a, 414 and 414a, each of which tapers in a wedge-shaped manner beginning from the separation line. A locking rim 416 having two locking segments 417 and 418 extends around the fixing segments 412 and 414. In the same way, a locking rim 416a having two locking segments 417a and 418a extends around the fixing segments 412a and 414a.

Please replace second paragraph on page 14 with the following:

For assembly of the structural members shown in FIGS. 2-5, first the rotor blade elements 100 and 200 are arranged one behind the other in a longitudinal direction and are aligned. Subsequently, said connecting elements 300 and 400 are fixed in the region of their locking rims 316 and 316a, and 416 and 416a, respectively, to corresponding locking rims of the rotor blade elements with the help of a thick resin. The dimensions of the fixing segments of the connecting elements 300 and 400 are adapted to the dimensions of the fixings segments of the rotor blade elements 100 and 200 in such a way that, after fixing the connecting elements 300 and 400 in the region of the locking rims, hollow spaces will still be left between the fixing segments of the rotor blade elements 100 and 200 and the fixing segments of the connecting elements 300 and 400. To stabilize these hollow spaces, adequate spacers can be put into the hollow spaces during

assembly. After curing of the thick resin used for adhering the connecting elements 300 and 400 to the rotor blade elements 100 and 200 in the region of the locking rims, the hollow spaces are flooded with an adhesive, wherein the adhesive is injected with overpressure into the formed hollow spaces, in which a negative pressure has been created before.